

# Jackson Standard.



Thursday: April 7th, 1853.

Advertisements intended for insertion in the Standard, should be handed in previous to 3 P. M., on Tuesday.

## WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**NELSON BARRERE,**  
Of Highland.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**ISAAC J. ALLEN,**  
Of Highland.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,  
**HENRY BRACHMAN,**  
Of Hamilton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**NELSON H. VAN VORHES,**  
Of Athens.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**WILLIAM H. GIBSON,**  
Of Seneca.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,  
**FRANKLIN T. BACKUS,**  
Of Cayuga.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
**JOHN WADDLE,**  
Of Cortland.

W. W. E. of Thurman is informed that we respectfully decline publishing his communications.

The Election for Corporation officers takes place on Saturday the 16th inst. "Be ye ready also."

We omit to give the Portsmouth and Chilliote markets in this week's paper. They will appear regular hereafter.

PATRICK'S MONTHLY, FOR APRIL.—We are in the regular receipt of this excellent monthly publication. The number before us is a good one—one of the very best yet issued. Published by G. P. Putnam & Co., New York. Terms, \$3 per annum.

The mail which left for Chilliote on Tuesday, returned again in the evening, being unable to get through, owing to high water; consequently we were deprived of our latest news items. These mail failures we regret very much, but presume the contractor does all in his power to prevent them.

At the Election held at the Court House on Monday last, for Township officers, the following persons were elected: Trustees, John Hutton, A. Ward and W. Nally; Clerk, Anson Hanna; Treasurer, H. H. Helphinstine; Assessor, W. Kesinger; Constables, Elisha Vernon and James Deloy; Supervisors, Sabin Griffith, Green Thompson, Mayfield McGhee, C. W. Shepherd, Josiah Long, Samuel Hull, Stephen Speckman, John J. Flowers, Benjamin Branscomb, W. Rice, Thomas Harvey, Charles McKinnis, John L. Behem, Beverly Keenan, Peter Strain, and C. P. Hyatt.

The election of trustees turned principally upon the temperance question, in which there was quite an animated contest. The temperance men claim the victory.

## Railroad Operations.

Messrs. Owens & Long have commenced work on their contract on the Cincinnati, Hillsborough and Parkersburg road, and are the first that have begun the good work on the above road in this county. They are well prepared, and will push forward the work with energy. French, Brown & Martins have a large force employed on their contract, on the S. and H. V. road, and are pushing forward the work rapidly. Messrs. Sternberger, Hoffman & Pickers advertise in to-day's paper, for two hundred hands to work upon their contract, on the S. and H. V. road, extending from section 8 to 11. This will be a desirable location for laborers. In addition to the above, Messrs. Doolittle & Weaver advertise for five hundred hands, to work upon the Hillsborough and Parkersburg Railroad, extending west from the town of Jackson, which includes that portion of the road from section 58 to 46 inclusive. There will be wanted through the course of the summer, in the immediate vicinity of our town, over fifteen hundred laborers; so that farmers having produce to dispose of, will find a good market and ready sale.

## Communication.

### Editors Standard:

Through your columns to 500 One Hundred ladies of Jackson, 100 Misses, 100 School in this 500 One Hundred ladies of Jackson, 100 Misses, 100 School in this 500 One Hundred ladies of Jackson, 100 Misses, 100 School in this

Dec. 30, 1852—6 m.

ARD WORKS.  
Bellevue's Audubon Publishing Whig rule! Try it.—Guernsey's English, Gibb's, etc.

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feel confident that all who have sent to her school, will agree with me in saying, that it is of a high order, fully equal to many Seminars, with high-sounding names, and liberal endowments.

Parents placing their daughters under Mrs. Ford's care, may be assured that their minds, morals and manners will be well cultivated, and they be watched over with tender care. Jackson is proverbial for health, and I think we may safely say that the state of society is quite as good as in other places of like size.

Mrs. Ford and Miss Fisher are peculiarly well qualified for the stations they occupy, and ought to have a full school. There is not a Township in the county but what ought to send daughters to this school. Young ladies desiring to "each, cannot find a better place. And if any are looking forward (and who are not?) to the most important event of life, let them here first add to their intellectual endowments. Mrs. Ford will commence her Spring Term in about a week, and if this should induce any one to attend her school, I shall be well repaid.

April 6th, 1853. T. R. STANLEY.

**Dr. Randall's Ranch.**  
A correspondent of the San Francisco Whig, gives the following account of the whereabouts of our old acquaintance Dr. Randall, of historical, geological and antiquarian memory, formerly of this city, who left with the former collector, Col. Collier, in 1849. The letter says:

Messrs. Editors:—I joined a party, a few days since, to visit the extensive Rancho of Dr. Randall, at Punta de los Reyes, (or King's Point), on the coast, about thirty miles North of the harbor of San Francisco. We left here in the good little schooner called the "Commerce," under the command of Capt. Bill. In about six hours we reached the somewhat famous Bay of Sir Francis Drake, or more familiarly known among sailors as "Jack's Harbor." This fine harbor is made by the land extending into the ocean in the form of a crescent.

I found here a portion on the United States Topographical Engineers, engaged in survey of this part of the coast. In the absence of Mr. George Davidson, (the chief of the corps) the work is progressing under Mr. James S. Lawson, a very skillful and enterprising officer. The Coast Survey has nearly been completed from San Diego to Cape Flattery, in Oregon. The Ocean Survey is under Capt. Alden, and the Land, under Mr. George Davidson.

This rancho of Dr. Randall's known as Punta de los Reyes, is one of the most productive as well as the most available farms in the State. It is nearly all arable land, with sufficient timber for all necessary purposes. It is easily approached at all times, and convenient to market. It is sixteen miles in length, and contains perhaps 60,000 acres and 4,000 head of cattle; some 200 horses, besides other stock. It is an immense fortune to any one.

How strange are the fortunes of men! In December, 1849, I saw Dr. Randall on foot, on his way to Monterey, with only \$3.25 in his pocket, to take charge of his duties as Collector of that Port. Now, he has property worth perhaps nearly \$1,000,000. The rancho is under the management of a Mr. Swain, an old Californian.

While here, I read the voyages of Sir Francis Drake, Thomas Cavendish, Willem Dampier, and Sir Edward Belcher. I had always been under the impression that Drake had in his voyages around the world visited the Bay of San Francisco; but in this, I find myself mistaken. Indeed, I am satisfied that he never visited the coast of California. He touched the north-west coast of America in latitude 42, which is a little north of the dividing line, and is in the Territory of Oregon. He certainly never came south of Cape Mendocino, and never visited the harbor which bears his name. I own that he was the first who sailed along and visited the shores of the north west coast of America.

LET US MAKE A CHANGE.—It is now generally conceded by men of all parties that the first Legislature under the new Constitution—the Democratic Legislature whose election was to cover the land with "blessings and benefits"—has been a perfect humbug. Sam. Medary, himself, says the Democrats, for months together, have acted "worse than the Whigs ever did." To be sure they have. No Whig Legislature ever stultified itself as this Four-Dollars-a-day and Two-Sessions-in-the-year Assembly has done. Whig government has always been the cheapest and most prosperous government in Ohio. For proof of this look into the records of the past, and compare the policy and the figures of the two parties together. Now that Locofocoism has been such a "poor fiat" in governing our noble States, with every thing in their hands, ought not the people to make a change and place the reins again in Whig hands? It won't do to hope for anything better from a new set of Locofocos. The press and the stump of that party will tell the people that the late Legislature was corrupt and unfaithful to the Democracy, and that other and better Democrats should be sent in their place. This is about the talk they will use. But a change of Locofocos will not better the affairs of the State. It will only be like the leopard changing "his spot" from one place in the cage to another! He is still a leopard, and that spotted skin of his remains the same. The best thing people can do is to place the power back in the hands of the Whigs, where it will not be abused, but used for the protection and prosperity of the whole people.—Whigs are incapable of making such a perfect failure as the Locofocos have made. Farmers, mechanics, laboring men, all, you will promote your own interest—which is that of the State—by re-

will horse was recently purchased for \$4000, and will New York at the World's

**The Crystal Palace.**  
The work is now progressing with an activity which will in a great degree compensate for past tardiness. Still we entertain serious doubts that the Directors will be able, as we see stated this morning, "to open the exhibition, if not on the 1st of May, at all events on an early day in that month." Much has been done, certainly, within a few weeks, but it is still a mere skeleton. With any number of light hands, five weeks is too brief to perfect the building—to fill up the complicated details of this vast framework.—Speaking to one of the foremen on the ground, yesterday, he gave it as his opinion that the Palace could not be completed before the 1st of June.

The neighborhood of Reservoir-square presents a busy scene. Speculation is active in running up buildings of every description—intended as places of amusement, of refreshment, or lodging for the expected influx of visitors. The prospect at present does not present the most inviting appearance—vacant lots, ragged rocks, and deep pits, with relics of country shanties. It will require brisk work to transform the scene to something worthy the occasion of our "World's Fair."—However, when American enterprise is engaged, we hope for much in a brief time.

The massive Reservoir presents a strong contrast to the light aerial structure erecting under its heavy shadow, and the substantial buildings springing up around. A fine view of the skeleton palace, and the busy neighborhood, is to be had from the Reservoir—a promenade on which will repay the numerous visitors who, in the present inviting weather, resort thither.

Among other speculations we noticed a large wooden tower which is in course of erection opposite the northern entrance to the Palace. Its shape is octagonal, each corner being firmly secured in the rock foundation. The base is 75 feet in diameter, and it is intended to run to a height of 300 feet—5 feet diameter at the apex. A well 15 feet in diameter will be carried the whole way up, through which persons will be hoisted to the different landings—one at the height of 100 feet, another 200, and a third at an elevation of 270 feet. There will be also a spiral staircase. The proprietors are Mr. W. Latting and others. An extensive view of New York, the noble rivers, the bay, and adjoining cities, will be obtained from this tower, the largest wooden structure of the kind.

Other buildings are in progress which will deserve notice when they have assumed a more definite outline. The chief attraction in connection with the Great Exhibition, (though not in the immediate neighborhood,) will be the vast amphitheatre on Madison Square.—N. Y. Times.

**Trade of the Amazon and La Plata Rivers.**  
The Union furnishes the following interesting information in relation to recent events that will throw open to the commerce of our country an immense and fertile region of South America:

The last arrival from South America brings us the gratifying intelligence that Bolivar, the enlightened President of Bolivia, by decree of January 27th, 1853, has thrown open all the Bolivian tributaries of the Amazon and La Plata that are navigable to the commerce of the world, and offered a reward of ten thousand dollars to the master of the first steamer that shall reach any one of these tributaries, either by the La Plata or the Amazon.

Lieut. GIBSON, who was sent out about two years ago with Lieut. HENRIS, United States Navy, to explore the Amazon from its sources to its mouth, has just arrived. We have had the pleasure of conversing with him upon the subject of this most interesting expedition. He passed through the Bolivian provinces which are thus thrown open to the commerce of all nations, and describes the whole region as one of the most beautiful, productive, and finest countries on the face of the earth. In his opinion there are now materials enough there to give rise to a commerce of several millions of dollars a year, and that a commerce of this value would spring up the moment a free transit is secured for it up and down the Amazon; through the territories of Brazil. Considering the large space which that region of country has of late been made to occupy in the public mind in this hemisphere, by the publication of the "Inca" and other papers with regard to it, by the recent exploration of it by officers of the American Navy, we regard this action of the Bolivian Government as a subject of public congratulation.

From this decree, we think, will commence a new era for the Spanish Republics of South America.

The revolution which the free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries, and of the La Plata and its tributaries, is to make in the commerce of those Republics will be greater than that which the commerce of Europe underwent in consequence of the passage of Vasco de Gama around the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieut. GIBSON has, he informs us, a list of ten thousand abandoned silver mines in that country, many of them upon this water-shed. The silver ore has been taken from the veins until the miners reached the water, and then, for the want of the means of drainage, most of these mines have been abandoned.

The machinery heretofore used in the drainage of those mines was only such, our readers should bear in mind, as could be transported upon the backs of mules from the sea shore across the Andes. With the Amazon open, it may be taken by water almost to the very spot where it is waiting, and of course, then, with the ability to procure larger machinery, this decree may be expected to give a new impulse to the working of the silver mines of Potosi and elsewhere.

The Grant County Herald says the annual amount of lead produced from the Wisconsin lead mines is about 40,000,000 pounds, which, at five cents a pound (a low enough estimate now,) amounts to \$2,000,000.

The Charleston City Council has appropriated \$10,000 towards the building of a hall of exhibition for the South Carolina Institute; and also an additional sum of \$15,000 as a loan for the same purpose.

From the Cin. Gazette.

**The Crowbar Bill.**  
We have had but a glance at the provisions of the Crowbar Bill. The Cleveland Herald expresses the opinion, that we have no other Statute in Ohio, that "tramples so much boldness upon the plainest constitutional guarantees, and the most obvious requirements of justice; and we greatly misjudge the intelligence and morality of the people of Ohio, if it does not receive from them a decisive reprobation." It authorizes the forcible seizure of the property of Banks, &c., where taxes heretofore assessed or hereafter to be assessed, have not been paid, or which may hereafter remain unpaid, after the time of payment fixed by law has expired, of the amount due, with ten per cent penalty to the officer, with poundage and all costs. The Herald says: "We have utterly failed to comprehend the meaning of this (the 1st) section of the Constitution of the United States. The 10th section of the 1st Article of that instrument provides that 'no State shall pass any ex post facto law.' What is such a law? Is it a law which declares an act penal which was innocent when done; or which raises the grade of offence, making it greater than it was when committed; or which increases the punishment after the commission of the offence? Now it will be seen that this law inflicts a penalty for a past delinquency; it makes an act penal which was innocent before; it imposes a 'penalty' of five per cent, where taxes 'are now unpaid.'"

It needs no legal learning to assure the officer who undertakes to enforce such a provision, that he acts at his peril. The second section seems to contemplate that the Treasurer may not find, in some of the institutions, enough of coin to satisfy his demands. In such cases he is to take what coin he can find, and make up the balance of such bullion, banks notes, promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other securities as he can lay his hand upon, being careful, however, to take as much of all sorts as he may judge, on tolerably full reflection, will pay all expenses. Thereupon he will convey the entire amount of plunder thus seized, "to his own office or to some place of safe-keeping,"—no matter which, we suppose—and then he will proceed to take an inventory and see what he has realized from the adventure. If he happens to lose a few hundred dollars along the street, or some assistant make an artful sequestration, why it is a matter of no moment at all, as his own "inventory" is the only measure of his responsibility. But if the Treasurer should, after completing his inventory, find that he had not carried off enough, he would be in an awkward dilemma, for we see no provision in the law that would authorize him to go back and make another descent upon the bank. He will be careful, therefore, always to take enough. And the excess (if any) which he may have, after paying all the expenses he may have made, is to be refunded.

The 10th section gives the Treasurer power at his discretion to break open any outer or inner door, safe, vault, drawer or other impediment to the execution of the law.

How the provisions of these sections can be defended, we are unable to see. It is clear that under their color great enormities may be committed. It certainly authorizes excessive violence and the most unreasonable seizures. And here we would remind whom it may concern, that both the Constitution of the United States, and of Ohio, contain the following provision:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated." The 12th section provides that where a Treasurer is restrained by injunction from proceeding under the law, and the injunction is sustained on hearing, he may take an appeal to the District or Supreme Court and have an early hearing even before a single judge and in vacation! But on the other hand, case the injunction be dissolved in Court below, the complainant has no appeal!

It will be seen that the five per cent penalty, and five per cent poundage, give to the Treasurers ten per cent, on the amount of their seizures. The amount of taxes which the law of this city alone, is over \$40,000. This throws into the private pocket of Treasurer Dodge more than \$4,000, in addition to his regular compensation!

Resisting the execution of the law is punishable by fine not exceeding \$200 or by imprisonment in the county jail 20 days on bread and water, or by both, at the discretion of the Court.

Such are a few of the beauties of this Ohio Locofoco monopoly. If the people will carefully read it or observe its practical operation, it will not long disgrace our statute book. The banking institutions of Ohio are among the safest and most useful in the country. The people have at no time indicated a wish to wage against them a war, certainly not an unjust and predatory war. The banks are at all times amenable to the laws, and would not hold themselves above the laws. They ask only what every citizen claims for himself, the right to ascertain what the law is, by an appeal to the judicial tribunals.

An Assay Office, in the city of New York, is to be established for the receipt and for the melting and assaying of gold and silver bullion and foreign coin, and for casting the same into bars, ingots or disks.

Each insurance company in Mobile has agreed to donate \$300 annually to the fire department of that city.

The Governor of Vermont has set apart the 8th of April as a day of "humiliation and prayer."

At the latest accounts adventurers from all parts of the world were arriving daily by hundreds in Australia.

Lieut. Dearborn, of the army died recently at Mount Vernon, Alabama.

The Charleston papers have been crying over some "ripe pears in February," grown by a gentleman in that city.

**Highway of the Ocean.**—An article in Chamber's Journal, entitled "Steam around the Cape," contains the following explanatory remarks:

"Persons who do not pay special attention to nautical matters are likely enough to suppose that, considering the large number of vessels at sea, the surface of the great ocean must be dotted over, almost in every part, with the sails of the countless fleet. This, however, is not the case; the ocean, like the land, has its frequented highways and its wide regions of loneliness. If an observer, furnished with a forty-Herschel-telescope power of vision, could be elevated to a height great enough to give him a view of the whole Atlantic, he would be struck by beholding hundreds of vessels following one another upon certain lines along a very irregular course, while over a very large portion of the surface not a sail would be visible."

"Thus he would see the ships which leave this country for the Cape or India pursue at the first south-westerly course until they reached the neighborhood of Madeira, then keep more directly to the south, at a safe distance from the African coast, until they crossed the line; then stretch away again to the southwest, in the direction of South America, till they gain the zone of westerly winds; and finally, making a rather sharp turn into these winds, go bowing along before them to the eastward till they arrive at the Cape, or else, if so directed, pass to the southward of it."

"On the return voyage a similar circuitous route is pursued, although the courses are in some extent reversed, the widest circuit, or deviation from the direct line, being made in the northern instead of the southern hemisphere. In the extensive spaces on either side of these frequented routes few vessels will be seen. Here and there an African trader might occasionally be perceived, dodging from port to port; or a slaver scudding swiftly across the ocean—perhaps with a royal cruiser following steadily upon her track, like a fierce bloodhound in pursuit."

According to the late census, there is one church in the United States for every 557 free inhabitants. The average value of the edifices is \$2,410. The total aggregate value of church property is eighty-seven millions of dollars. For every Roman Catholic Church in the U. S. there are thirty-two devoted to Protestantism. The Presbyterians have four, the Baptists have eight, and the Methodists have eleven times as many churches as the Catholics.

**Decline in the Value of Gold.**—Thomas de Quincy has written an article for Hogg's Instructor, which is copied in No. 462 of Littell's Living Age, arguing that the utter depreciation of gold is near at hand and inevitable, unless the solitary hope be realized that the gold quarries may soon be exhausted.

**A Profitable Windfall.**—The underwriters of the barque Lincoln, which was picked up at sea on her voyage from New Orleans by the crew of the schooner Bloomer, of Gloucester, and towed into Boston, have agreed to pay the owners and crew of the schooner the sum of \$20,000. This will give the crew about \$1,250 each.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Senate did nothing to-day but executive business.

## Telegraphic.

### Arrival of the Steamer Niagara.

HALIFAX, March 30.  
The steamer Niagara, with advice from Liverpool to 10th inst., arrived at this port at 11 o'clock this evening.

McLury's Circular quotes the Corn market better, closing steady at an advance of 1d on Wheat; 3d to 6d on Flour; and 6d on Corn.

Wheat had slightly improved, but Flour had further declined 3d to 6d per bushel. Demistown & Co. quote Baltimore and Philadelphia brands at 25s 3d to 25s 6d, and Ohio at 24s to 25s 6d, red Wheat 6d and white do 7s 2d. Mixed and yellow Corn is quoted at 30s 3d to 31s 6d, and white do 30s 3d to 31s 6d. Brown & Shipley quote white Wheat at 7s 2d, and red at 6s to 6s 8d.

Trade in the manufacturing districts had slightly declined. Lard is quoted at 55s. No change had taken place in rates of interest.

The Niagara brings 96 passengers and a full freight.

The steamer Arctic arrived out on the 17th, and the Alps on the 18th, in twelve days main time from New York.

The proceedings of the British Parliament are quite unimportant.

Lord John Russell had stated that the Mexican Government had reduced the duty on printed calico, and that a paper in relation to the matter would soon be laid before the House.

Mr. Milner called the attention of the House to the fact that the winter route of British troops going to Canada was through the United States, and asked if the Government intended to facilitate, by guarantee or otherwise, the completion of the Halifax and Quebec Railway.

Lord John Russell, in speaking of the proceedings of Austria towards the Sardinian subjects, in relation to the sequestration of their property, consequent upon the insurrection in Milan, said that the Sardinian Government had asked England to interfere against the course of Austria; and that a strong letter had accordingly been written to the Court of Vienna.

The ship Benice had been burnt in the Straits of Gaspé, and the officers and crew murdered by mutineers.

France is quiet. It is now stated that it is uncertain that the Pope will come to Paris to crown the Emperor.

The Madrid fleet has been liberated, and ordered to leave Tuscany.

The spirit of the Federal Council of Switzerland is fully aroused.

The vanquished Tyrolese are suffering dreadfully; the women and children are perishing by the way-side.

The Austrian Government has manifested great dissatisfaction at the announcement made in the British Parliament, that political refugees would not be expelled from England.

The firm of Meegan & Zeola, of Vienna, had failed for 200,000 florins. Stringent municipal regulations were still enforced at Milan. The military were employed in strengthening the fortifications. Property, to the amount of fifty millions sterling, had already been confiscated.

A treaty of commerce between France and Tuscany had been concluded. The Turks had evacuated Montenegro.

The following telegraphic despatch had been received at Paris and London just as the Niagara was leaving:

MARSEILLES, March 18.

Advices from Constantinople, state that the Russian ultimatum has been rejected by the Sultan, and he has invoked the assistance of France and England.

The British fleet has been ordered from Malta to the Archipelago. This dispatch depressed the French and English funds.

A new bank has been established at Constantinople, by some French speculators.

Immense embezzlements had been discovered in the administration of the Army and Navy at St. Petersburg, and the Adjutant General and some other chief officers had been put on trial for the frauds.

The Portuguese Government was about to annul the tobacco and soap monopoly, and twenty new peers had been created to put through the Government measures. The report of the entrance of the British fleet into the Dardanelles caused a panic in the Paris Bourse, and the funds had declined materially, but recovered somewhat towards the close. The Paris Patrie of the evening of the 18th contradicts the report.

Letters from Alexandria, Egypt mention further failures among grain speculators.

The latest advices from the Cape of Good Hope says that the insurgents were using for peace.

By this arrival we have advices from Buenos Ayres to the 2d of February.—The civil war is still raging, and a general attack on the city was expected the next day. The foreign residents, except citizens of the United States, were in favor of the cause of the city. Mr. Gore, the British Charge, had been expelled. Food and munitions of war were in demand. Hides and Tallow were scarce. The British Minister died at Rio on the 23d of January.

We also have advices from Pernambuco to the 22d of January.

The stock of Sugar was increasing, owing to the scarcity of shipping.

## LAW OF OHIO.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

### AN ACT.

Further defining the powers of Trustees of Townships.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Trustees of each and every organized township in this State, shall have power to suppress or prohibit all houses, shops, or stores, known as places of habitual resort for tipping and intemperance, under such rules and ordinances, and by the imposition of such fines and penalties as they may deem proper; provided no fine shall exceed fifty dollars and costs, including the fees of the Sheriff or Jailor, nor any imprisonment in the county jail be for a longer time than twenty days.

Sec. 2. That, for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, said Trustees, or a majority of them, at any regular or special meeting, may enter in the book of records of their respective townships, an ordinance prescribed as aforesaid; but before the taking effect of such ordinance, the same shall be published for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in the county, or having general circulation therein. And said Trustees shall furnish the Justice of the Peace in their respective townships, and the Probate Judge of the proper county, with a certified copy of such ordinance.

Sec. 3. It shall be and it is hereby made the duty of the Justices of the Peace in the several townships of this State where such ordinance exists, to enforce the rules and ordinances prescribed as aforesaid, and upon complaint on oath or affirmation charging any person with a violation of such ordinance to issue their warrants directed to the proper constable, who shall serve the same as in other criminal cases, and the defendant when arrested may have the benefit of trial by jury, which jury shall be summoned in the same manner as juries before Justices of the Peace in civil cases. The defendants shall also have the benefit of certiorari, error, or appeal to the Probate Court of the proper county, by giving bond and security in double the amount of fine and costs imposed by such Justices and said court, to which is hereby given appellate jurisdiction in all cases arising under this act, shall proceed to the hearing and trial of such cause in the same manner as if such court had had original jurisdiction. All appeals taken under this act shall be filed in the probate court of the proper county within ten days from the rendition of the judgment of any Justice of the Peace, and writs of certiorari and error shall be prosecuted within the same time.

Sec. 4. All fines imposed under this act, together with the costs of prosecution, including the fees of the Sheriff or Jailor, shall be collected by the Justice of the Peace or the Probate Judge finally determining the same, and when collected shall be paid into the treasury of the proper township, and the fine shall be appropriated to the use of common schools therein.

Sec. 5. In all prosecutions under this act, the Justices of the Peace shall require the complaining witness to give security for all costs that may accrue in case the defendant shall be found not guilty.

Sec. 6. The provisions of this act shall not extend to any incorporated city or incorporated village in this State in which there shall be in force any ordinance for the suppression or prohibition of houses, shops, or stores; known as places of habitual resort for tipping and intemperance.

Sec. 7. It is hereby made the duty of the several Prosecuting Attorneys to prosecute all cases arising under this act

whenever the same shall be taken by a peal or certiorari into the Probate Court. Sec. 8. The Justice or Probate Judge, before whom a prosecution under this act is finally determined against the defendant, may commit, and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Jailor to receive and safely keep such defendants in the county jail in accordance with the terms of commitment, and the fees of the Sheriff or Jailor shall be paid out of the treasury of the proper township on the order of the township trustees.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WILLIAM MEDILL,  
President of the Senate.  
March 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that the foregoing laws are correctly copied from copies certified by the Secretary of State.

JOHN STEPHENSON,  
Auditor, of Jackson County.

## The Paraguay Expedition.

The steamer El Paraguay left New York on Monday, under the command of Lieut. BATHURST, of the United States Navy, recently attached to the Coast Survey. This vessel is designed for river navigation, and has a light draught of water; but she was admirably fitted for sea, under the direction of competent and scientific men. She had no other than the best instruments that could be obtained at Blunt & Pike's, and maps and charts from the National Observatory.—She had a large crew, and a full complement of engineers, firemen, servants, &c. Her first port out will be Granada, where a full supply of coal is ready. Her next will be Pernambuco, and her next Montevideo, where her two masts will be removed, her keel dropped, her double bulwark, and her whole character changed from that of a sea to a river boat. She will then proceed, with the assorted cargo that will wait her there, to Assumpcion.

She will at once explore the upper waters of the Paraguay, and especially the Vermejo and Pilcomayo, where several free ports are already established by the Government of Bolivia. Some of the passengers on board are bound to the prosperous and well populated city of Cuzco, with ample facilities for mining and the purchase of the precious stones abundant in Matti Grosso. A number of gentlemen who have gone out with the steamer intend opening commercial establishments on the upper waters of the Paraguay, and introducing the machinery and manufactures of our country into the fertile regions which they wash.—New York Post.

**SUFFERINGS OF AN EMIGRANT PARTY.**—In a letter to the Galena Advertiser, written from Oregon, the sufferings of an emigrant party are briefly given, which makes up a sad picture of Western adventure. J. C. Morrison, of Tazewell county, arrived safely in Oregon. Their teams gave out five hundred miles this side of their destination. They left their oxen and those who had families, and started down Lewis river on the beds of their wagons; and out of twenty young men so embarked, only four ever got ashore alive, so rapid was the stream and so full of rocks. The four having escaped, started through an uninhabited country with but little provision and few clothes. They arrived at the settlement at last, after passing through trials and dangers beyond the power of tongue or pen to describe.

Dr. Tinsly, an English practitioner of long experience in Cuba, has discovered in the course of his practice in cases of smallpox, that vaccine virus after once having passed through a negro's system, becomes useless as a prevention to the white race. If this be true, it is a fact which should be universally known, and vaccination with such virus carefully avoided. We should like to have the opinions of some of our eminent physicians as to the probable truth of Dr. Tinsly's views on the subject. It is true that one fact is worth a dozen theories, but the matter of importance to the world is, as to whether or not the fact has been ascertained by sufficient proof.—Columbus (Ga.) E. g.